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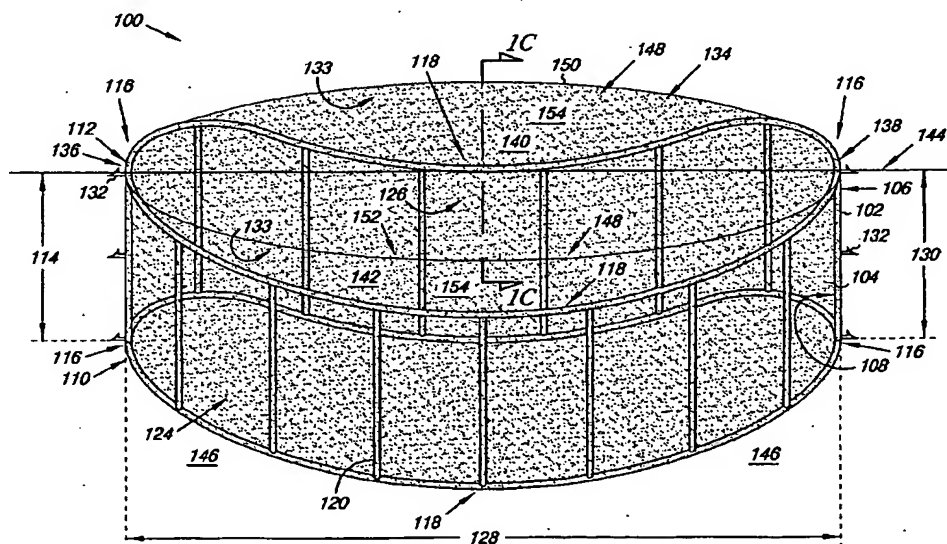
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(54) Title: CARDIAC VALVE, SYSTEM, AND METHOD



(57) Abstract: A cardiac valve with a support frame having a first end member and a second end member opposing the first end member in a substantially fixed distance relationship, and a cover extending over the support frame to allow for unidirectional flow of a liquid through the valve.

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Cardiac Valve, System, and Method

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to apparatus, systems, and
5 methods for use in a lumen; and more particularly to cardiac valves, systems,
and methods for use in the vasculature system.

Background of the Invention

Diseases of the heart valves are grouped according to which valve(s) are
10 involved and the way that blood flow is disrupted. The most common valve
problems occur in the mitral and aortic valves. Diseases of the tricuspid and
pulmonary valves are fairly rare.

The aortic valve regulates the blood flow from the heart's left ventricle
into the aorta. The aorta is the main vessel that supplies oxygenated blood to the
15 rest of the body. Diseases of the aorta can have a significant impact on an
individual. Examples of such diseases include aortic regurgitation and aortic
stenosis.

Aortic regurgitation is also called aortic insufficiency or aortic
incompetence. It is a condition in which blood flows backward from a widened
20 or weakened aortic valve into the left ventricle of the heart. In its most serious
form, aortic regurgitation is caused by an infection that leaves holes in the valve
leaflets. Symptoms of aortic regurgitation may not appear for years. When
symptoms do appear, it is because the left ventricle must work harder as
compared to an uncompromised ventricle to make up for the backflow of blood.
25 The ventricle eventually gets larger and fluid backs up.

Aortic stenosis is a narrowing or blockage of the aortic valve. Aortic
stenosis occurs when the valve leaflets of the aorta become coated with deposits.
The deposits change the shape of the leaflets and reduce blood flow through the
valve. The left ventricle has to work harder as compared to an uncompromised
30 ventricle to make up for the reduced blood flow. Over time, the extra work can
weaken the heart muscle.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figures 1A-1D illustrate an embodiment of a valve in perspective view.

Figures 2A-2B illustrate another embodiment of a valve in perspective view.

Figures 3A and 3B illustrate another embodiment of a valve in perspective view.

Figures 4A and 4B illustrate another embodiment of a valve in perspective view.

Figure 5 illustrates an embodiment of a system that includes a valve.

Figure 6 illustrates an embodiment of a system that includes a valve.

Figure 7 illustrates an embodiment of a system that includes a valve.

Detailed Description

Embodiments of the present invention are directed to an apparatus, system, and method for cardiac valve replacement and/or augmentation. For example, the apparatus can include a cardiac valve that can be used to replace an incompetent valve in a body lumen. Embodiments of the cardiac valve can include a support frame and cover that can be implanted through minimally-invasive techniques into a body lumen, such as an artery or a vein. In one example, embodiments of the present invention may help to augment or replace the function of a cardiac valve of individuals having heart valve disease.

The Figures herein follow a numbering convention in which the first digit or digits correspond to the drawing Figure number and the remaining digits identify an element or component in the drawing. Similar elements or components between different Figures may be identified by the use of similar digits. For example, 110 may reference element "10" in Figure 1, and a similar element may be referenced as 210 in Figure 2. As will be appreciated, elements shown in the various embodiments herein can be added, exchanged, and/or eliminated so as to provide any number of additional embodiments of valve.

Various embodiments of the invention are illustrated in the figures. Generally, the cardiac valve can be implanted within the fluid passageway of a

body lumen, such as for replacement of a cardiac valve structure within the body lumen (e.g., an aortic valve at the aortic root), to regulate the flow of a bodily fluid through the body lumen in a single direction.

Figures 1A and 1B illustrate one embodiment of a cardiac valve 100.

- 5 Figures 1A and 1B provide a perspective illustration of valve 100 in an open configuration (Figure 1A) and a closed configuration (Figure 1B). Figures 1C and 1D provide a sectional view of Figures 1A and 1B, respectively, to more clearly illustrate the embodiment of the cardiac valve 100.

- Cardiac valve 100 includes a support frame 102 and a cover 104. The
- 10 support frame 102 includes an outer surface 106 and an inner surface 108. The support frame 102 further includes a first end member 110 and a second end member 112 opposing the first end member 110. In one embodiment, the first end member 110 and the second end member 112 are in a substantially fixed distance relationship 114. As used herein, a substantially fixed distance
- 15 relationship 114 indicates a fixed distance between the members 110 and 112 that may include variations of the fixed distance relationship inherently resulting from the manufacture of the articles of the present invention. In addition, the substantially fixed distance relationship 114 need not be consistent around the circumference of the cardiac valve 100. For example, the substantially fixed
- 20 distance relationship 114 can be varied up to a predetermined percentage of an average valve diameter of the substantially fixed distance relationship 114. In one embodiment, the predetermined percentage can be up to seventy (70) percent (%).

- The support frame 102 further includes an open frame configuration in
- 25 which the first end member 110 and the second end member 112 define a sequence of convex curves 116 and concave curves 118. In one embodiment, the sequence of convex curves 116 and concave curves 118 are arranged such that the first end member 110 and the second end member 112 provide mirror images of each other set apart by the substantially fixed distance relationship
- 30 114. In another embodiment, the sequence of convex curves 116 and concave curves 118 are arranged such that the first end member 110 and the second end member 112 are substantially parallel. In an alternative embodiment, the sequence of convex curves 116 and concave curves 118 are arranged such that

the relative position of the first end member 110 and the second end member 112 can have a variation from about zero (0) percent to about two hundred (200) percent variation as compared to an average distance or a preselected distance between the members 110 and 112. In one embodiment, the valve can be about
5 twenty (20) to eighty (80) percent. As will be appreciated, the selection of these percentage values can be based on the anatomical location into which the valve is to be placed.

As illustrated in Figures 1A and 1B, the sequence of convex curves 116 and concave curves 118 of the first and second end members 110 and 112 can
10 transition between each other with a uniform radius of curvature for each of the convex curves 116 and concave curves 118. Alternatively, the sequence of convex curves 116 and concave curves 118 transition between each other in a non-uniform manner. For example, the convex curves 116 can have a radius of curvature that is different (e.g., smaller) than the radius of curvature for the
15 concave curves 118 (Figures 2A and 2B). Further, the shape and relationship of the convex curves 116 and concave curves 118 for each of the first end member 110 and the second end member 112 need not be symmetrical relative to each other, rather they may provide for a non-symmetrical relationship, which may vary around the circumference.

20 The support frame 102 can further include cross-members 120 coupled to the first end member 110 and the second end member 112. In one embodiment, cross-members 120 help to maintain the first end member 110 and the second end member 112 in the substantially fixed distance relationship 114. In one embodiment, the cross-members 120 can include a cross-sectional shape and can
25 be formed from the same or similar materials as the end members 110 and 112, as discussed herein. In addition, the cross-members 120 can include any number of configurations, including linear configurations in which cross member 120 are arranged in parallel relative to other cross-members 120. Other configurations include, but are not limited to, curved configurations, configurations including
30 one or more bends in the cross member 120, and configurations that include coil configurations. Other configurations are also possible. In addition, the cross-members 120 can further include additional members spanning between the

cross-members 120 and/or the end members 110 and 112, as will be discussed herein.

5 The support frame 102 can be formed from a wide variety of materials and in a wide variety of configurations. Generally, support frame 102 can have a unitary structure with an open frame configuration. For example, the open frame configuration can include frame members (e.g., first end member 110 and a second end member 112, cross-members 120) that define openings 124 through the support frame 102. The support frame 102 can also be self-expanding. Examples of self-expanding frames include those formed from temperature-sensitive memory alloy which changes shape at a designated temperature or temperature range. Alternatively, the self-expanding frames can include those having a spring-bias. In addition, the support frame 102 can have a configuration that allows the frame 102 to be radially expandable through the use of a balloon catheter.

15 While the support frame 102 illustrated herein is shown having a circular configuration, other configurations are also possible. For example, the support frame 102 can also include an elliptical configuration, or other configurations that can accommodate the physiological structure in which the support frame 102 is to be placed. In addition, the support frame 102 is illustrated as having linear or long curved members, it will be appreciated that the support frame 102 and/or the cross-members 120 can have a configuration that allows the support frame 102 and/or the cross-members 120 to be flexible. Examples of such configurations include those that are zigzag and/or serpentine so as to allow the frame to be radially compressible. As such, the present invention should not be limited to the illustration of the support frame 102.

20 The support frame 102 can also provide sufficient contact and expansion force with the surface of a body lumen wall to encourage fixation of the valve 100 and to prevent retrograde flow within the body lumen. Anchoring elements (e.g., barbs) can also be included with valve 100, as will be discussed herein.

30 The members (e.g., first end member 110 and a second end member 112, cross-members 120) forming support frame 102 can include a variety of cross-sectional shapes and dimensions. For example, cross-sectional shapes for the members 122 can include, but are not limited to, circular, tubular, I-shaped, T-

shaped, oval, and triangular. The members can also have a single cross-sectional shape (e.g., all members of support frame 102 can have a circular cross-sectional shape). In an additional embodiment, the members of the support frame 102 can include two or more cross-sectional shapes (e.g., a first cross-sectional shape for
5 both the first end member 110 and a second end member 112, and a second cross-sectional shape for the cross-members 120).

The support frame 102 can be formed from any number of materials. For example, the support frame 102 can be formed from a biocompatible metal, metal alloy, polymeric material, or combination thereof. As discussed herein,
10 the support frame 102 can be self-expanding or balloon expandable. Examples of suitable materials for the support frame 102 include, but are not limited to, medical grade stainless steel (e.g., 316L), titanium, tantalum, platinum alloys, niobium alloys, cobalt alloys, alginate, or combinations thereof. In an additional embodiment, the support frame 102 may be formed from a shape-memory
15 material, such as shape memory plastics, polymers, and thermoplastic materials which are inert in the body. Shaped memory alloys having superelastic properties generally made from specific ratios of nickel and titanium, commonly known as nitinol, are also possible materials. Other materials are also possible.

Members (e.g., first end member 110 and a second end member 112,
20 cross-members 120) of the support frame 102 can be shaped and joined in any number of ways. For example, a single contiguous member can be bent around an elongate tubular mandrel to form the end members 110 and 112 of the support frame 102. The free ends of the single contiguous member can then be welded, fused, crimped, or otherwise joined together to form the support frame 102. In
25 an additional embodiment, the cross-members 120 can be joined to the end members 110 and 112 in a similar manner. Alternatively, the support frame 102 can be derived (e.g., laser cut, water cut) from a single tubular segment. The support frame 102 can be heat set by a method as is typically known for the material which forms the support frame 102.

30 Support frame 102 and cover 104 can be expanded to provide lumen 126 having any number of sizes. For example, the size of lumen 126 can be determined based upon the type of body lumen and the body lumen size in which the valve 100 is to be placed. In an additional example, there can also be a

minimum value for the width 128 for the support frame 102 that ensures that the support frame 102 will have an appropriate expansion force against the inner wall of the body lumen in which the valve 100 is being placed. The support frame 102 can also include a longitudinal length 130.

5 In one embodiment, the support frame 102 can further include one or more anchoring elements. For example, the one or more anchoring elements can include, but are not limited to, one or more barbs 132 projecting from the outer surface 106 of the support frame 102. The valve 100 can further include one or more radiopaque markers (e.g., tabs, sleeves, welds). For example, one or more
10 portions of the valve frame 102 can be formed from a radiopaque material. Radiopaque markers can be attached to and/or coated onto one or more locations along the support frame 102. Examples of radiopaque material include, but are not limited to, gold, tantalum, and platinum. The position of the one or more radiopaque markers can be selected so as to provide information on the position,
15 location and orientation of the valve 100 during its implantation.

As discussed herein, the cover 104 of the cardiac valve 100 forms valve leaflets 133 having surfaces defining a reversibly sealable opening 134 for unidirectional flow of a liquid through the valve 100. For example, the cover 104 can extend across an area between the convex curves 116 and the concave
20 curves 118 of the second end member 112 to form valve leaflets 133 of the cardiac valve 100. The position and number of the convex and concave curves 116 and 118 in the second end member 112 determine the number of valve leaflets 133 of the cardiac valve 100.

For example, Figures 1A and 1B provide a bi-leaflet cardiac valve
25 according to an embodiment of the present invention. As illustrated in Figures 1A and 1B, cover 104 extends across the area between a first convex curve 136 and a second convex curve 138 and down to the concave curves 118 of the second end member 112 to form a first valve leaflet 140 and a second valve leaflet 142.

30 In one embodiment, the first convex curve 136 and the second convex curve 138 of the second end member 112 are positioned opposite each other along a common axis 144. In this example, the common axis 144 bisects support frame 102 into symmetrical portions. As a result, the first valve leaflet 140 and

the second valve leaflet 142 each display substantially the same shape, size and configuration as each other. In an alternative embodiment, the first convex curve 136 and the second convex curve 138 can be positioned so that the common axis 144 divides the support frame 102 into non-symmetrical portions.

- 5 In this embodiment, the first valve leaflet 140 and the second valve leaflet 142 can have different shapes, sizes and configurations relative to each other.

In an additional embodiment, the cover 104 also extends over the first end member 110. In contrast to the second end member 112, however, the cover 104 terminates along the convex and concave curves 116 and 118 of the first end member 110 so as to define an open area 146 between the sequence of convex curves 116 and concave curves 118. As will be more fully discussed below, providing the open area 146 allows the valve 100 to accommodate the anatomical structures of the autologous valve being replaced so as to reduce any potential interference with anatomical structures adjacent the autologous valve (e.g., the coronary ostia located adjacent aortic valve).

15 Although the embodiments in Figures 1A-1D illustrate and describe a bi-leaflet configuration for the valve 100 of the present invention, designs employing a different number of valve leaflets are possible. For example, the second end member 112 can include additional convex curves 116 and the concave curves 118 so as to provide support structures for additional valve leaflets 133 (e.g., a tri-leaflet valve).

The cover 104 in conjunction with the support frame 102 defines the lumen 126 of the cardiac valve 100 for passing fluid (e.g., blood) there-through. The cover 104 further includes surfaces defining a reversibly sealable opening 134 for unidirectional flow of a liquid through the lumen 126. For example, a portion of the first valve leaflet 140 and the second valve leaflet 142 can join to form the reversibly sealable opening 134 for unidirectional flow of a liquid through the cardiac valve 100. Figures 1A and 1B illustrate embodiments in which the surfaces of the cover 104 can be deflectable between a closed configuration (Figure 1B) in which fluid flow through the lumen 126 can be restricted and an open configuration (Figure 1A) in which fluid flow through the lumen 126 can be permitted.

The first valve leaflet 140 and the second valve leaflet 142 can move relative the support frame 102 (i.e., the first valve leaflet 140 and the second valve leaflet 142 are attached to and pivot along the support frame 102). In one embodiment, the cover 104 provides sufficient excess material spanning support frame 102 to allow the first valve leaflet 140 and the second valve leaflet 142 to join sealing surfaces 148 at the reversibly sealable opening 134. The reversibly sealable opening 134 formed by the first and second valve leaflets 140 and 142 opens and closes in response to the fluid pressure differential across the valve leaflets 140 and 142. That is, antegrade blood flow causes the valve leaflets to open, thereby providing for unidirectional blood flow through the reversibly sealable opening. In contrast, retrograde blood flow causes the valve leaflets close, thereby preventing blood flow from passing through the reversibly sealable opening.

The first valve leaflet 140 and the second valve leaflet 142 further include arcuate edges 150 and 152 that are positioned adjacent each other along a substantially catenary curve between the first convex curve 136 and the second convex curve 138 of the second end member 112 in the closed configuration (Figure 1B) of valve 100. Similarly, arcuate edges 150 and 152 can form the reversibly sealable opening 134 when the valve 100 is in the open configuration (Figure 1A).

For example, under antegrade fluid flow (i.e., positive fluid pressure) moving from the first end member 110 towards the second end member 112 of the valve 100, the first and second valve leaflets 140 and 142 can expand toward the support frame 102 to create an opening through which fluid is permitted to move. In one embodiment, the first valve leaflet 140 and the second valve leaflet 142 can each expand to form a semi-tubular structure when fluid opens the reversibly sealable opening 134. In an additional embodiment, arcuate edge 150 and 152 of valve 100 can open to approximately the full inner diameter of a body lumen. An example of the open configuration for the valve is shown in Figure 1A.

Under a retrograde fluid flow (i.e., negative fluid pressure) moving from the second end member 112 towards the first end member 110, the first and second valve leaflets 140 and 142 move away from the support frame 102 as the

valve leaflets 140 and 142 begin to close. In one embodiment, the valve leaflets 140 and 142 include a predefined shape that allows for the retrograde fluid flow to develop pressure on a major surface 154 of the first and second valve leaflets 140 and 142.

5 For example, the major surface 154 can have a concave shape 156 to better collect retrograde fluid flow to urge the first valve leaflet 140 and the second valve leaflet 142 towards the closed configuration. As fluid pressure builds, the first and second valve leaflets 140 and 142 move towards each other eventually forming the reversibly sealable opening 134 (i.e., closing the valve
10 100), thereby restricting retrograde fluid flow through the valve 100.

 In an additional embodiment, the first valve leaflet 140 and the second valve leaflet 142 can include one or more support structures, where the support structures can be integrated into and/or onto the valve leaflets 140 and 142. For example, the first valve leaflet 140 and the second valve leaflet 142 can include
15 one or more support ribs having a predetermined shape. In one embodiment, the predetermined shape of the support ribs can include a curved bias so as to provide the first valve leaflet 140 and the second valve leaflet 142 with a curved configuration. Support ribs can be constructed of a flexible material and have dimensions (e.g., thickness, width and length) and cross-sectional shape that
20 allows the support ribs to be flexible when the first valve leaflet 140 and the second valve leaflet 142 are urged into an open position upon experiencing sufficient blood flow pressure from the direction upstream from the valve, e.g., antegrade blood flow, and stiff when the first valve leaflet 140 and the second valve leaflet 142 are urged into a closed position upon experiencing sufficient
25 back flow pressure from the direction downstream from the valve, e.g., retrograde blood flow. In an additional embodiment, support ribs can also be attached to support frame 102 so as to impart a spring bias to the valve leaflets 133 in either the open or the closed configuration.

 In one embodiment, cover 104 used to form the valve leaflets 140 and
30 142 can be constructed of a material sufficiently thin and pliable so as to permit radially-collapsing of the valve leaflets for delivery by catheter to a location within a body lumen. The cover 104 can be constructed of a biocompatible

material that can be either synthetic or biologic or a combination of synthetic and biologic biocompatible material. Possible synthetic materials include, but are not limited to, expanded polytetrafluoroethylene (ePTFE), polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), polystyrene-polyisobutylene-polystyrene (SIBS), polyurethane, segmented poly(carbonate-urethane), polyester, polyethylene (PE), polyethylene terephthalate (PET), silk, urethane, Rayon, Silicone, or the like. In an additional embodiment, the synthetic material can also include metals, such as stainless steel (e.g., 316L) and nitinol. These synthetic materials can be in a woven, a knit, a cast or other known physical fluid-impermeable or permeable configurations.

Possible biologic materials include, but are not limited to, autologous, allogeneic or xenograft material. These include explanted veins, pericardium, fascia lata, harvested cardiac valves, bladder, vein wall, various collagen types, elastin, intestinal submucosa, and decellularized basement membrane materials, such as small intestine submucosa (SIS), amniotic tissue, or umbilical vein.

As discussed herein, the cover 104 can be located over at least the outer surface 106 of the support frame 102. Figures 1A-1D provide one illustration of this embodiment. In an additional embodiment, the cover 104 can be located over at least the inner surface 108 of the support frame 102.

Figures 2A-2B provide a cross-sectional perspective view of cover 204 extending over both an inner surface 208 and the outer surface 206 of the support frame 202 to form the bi-leaflet cardiac valve. In one example, the cover 204 can further be located over the openings 224 defined by the members of the support frame 202. The cover 204 can also be joined to itself through the openings 224 so as to fully or partially encase the support frame 202.

Numerous techniques may be employed to laminate or bond the cover 204 on the outer surface 206 and/or the inner surface 208 of the support frame 202, including heat setting, adhesive welding, interlocking, application of uniform force and other bonding techniques. Additionally, the cover 204 may be folded over the first end member 210 of the support frame 202 to provide the cover 204 on both the outer surface 206 and the inner surface 208. Cover 204 can also be joined to itself and/or the members according to the methods

described in U. S. Patent Application Publication US 2002/0178570 to Sogard et al.

The valve 200 can further include a layer of material 258 positioned between the cover 204 extending over the inner surface 208 and the outer surface 206 of the support frame 202. The layer of material 258 can be formed from the biocompatible material used for the cover 204. The layer of material 258, however, can be structurally different than the material of cover 204. For example, cover 204 can include a fluid permeable open woven, or knit, physical configuration to allow for tissue in-growth and stabilization, whereas the layer of material 258 can have a fluid impermeable physical configuration. Examples of the material 258 include, but are not limited to, the synthetic materials described herein. Other combinations of physical configurations for the cover 204 and the layer of material 258 are also possible.

Referring again to Figures 1A-1D, the support frame 102 and/or the cover 104, including the valve leaflets 140 and 142, may also be treated and/or coated with any number of surface or material treatments. For example, suitable bioactive agents which may be incorporated with or utilized together with the present invention may be selected from silver antimicrobial agents, metallic antimicrobial materials, growth factors, cellular migration agents, cellular proliferation agents, anti-coagulant substances, stenosis inhibitors, thrombo-resistant agents, antibiotic agents, anti-tumor agents, anti-proliferative agents, growth hormones, antiviral agents, anti-angiogenic agents, angiogenic agents, cholesterol-lowering agents, vasodilating agents, agents that interfere with endogenous vasoactive mechanisms, hormones, their homologs, derivatives, fragments, pharmaceutical salts and combinations thereof.

In the various embodiments of the present invention, the most useful bioactive agents can include those that modulate thrombosis, those that encourage cellular ingrowth, throughgrowth, and endothelialization, those that resist infection, and those that reduce calcification. For example, coating treatments can include one or more biologically active compounds and/or materials that may promote and/or inhibit endothelial, smooth muscle, fibroblast, and/or other cellular growth onto or into the support frame 102 and/or the cover 104, including the valve leaflets 140 and 142. Examples of such coatings

include, but are not limited to, polyglactic acid, poly-L-lactic acid, glycol-compounds, and lipid compounds. Additionally, coatings can include medications, genetic agents, chemical agents, and/or other materials and additives. In addition, in embodiments having tubular members such as the
5 tubular member 482 illustrated in Figs. 4A-4B, agents that limit or decrease cellular proliferation can be useful. Similarly, the support frame 102 and/or the cover 104 may be seeded and covered with cultured tissue cells (e.g., endothelial cells) derived from either a donor or the host patient which are attached to the valve leaflets 140 and 142. The cultured tissue cells may be initially positioned
10 to extend either partially or fully over the valve leaflets 140 and 142.

Cover 104, in addition to forming valve leaflets 140 and 142, can also be capable of inhibiting thrombus formation, as discussed herein. Additionally, cover 104 may either prevent or facilitate tissue ingrowth there-through, as the particular application for the valve 100 may dictate. For example, cover 104 on
15 the outer surface 106 may be formed from a porous material to facilitate tissue ingrowth there-through, while cover 104 on the inner surface 108 may be formed from a material or a treated material which inhibits tissue ingrowth.

Cells can be associated with the present invention. For example, cells that have been genetically engineered to deliver bioactive proteins, such as the
20 growth factors or antibodies mentioned herein, to the implant site can be associated with the present invention. Cells can be of human origin (autologous or allogenic) or from an animal source (xenogenic). Cells can be pre-treated with medication or pre-processed such as by sorting or encapsulation. The delivery media can be formulated as needed to maintain cell function and
25 viability.

Thrombo-resistant agents associated with the valve may be selected from, but not limited to, heparin, heparin sulfate, hirudin, hyaluronic acid, chondroitin sulfate, dermatan sulfate, keratin sulfate, PPACK (detrophenylalanine
30 streptokinase, their homologs, analogs, fragments, derivatives and pharmaceutical salts thereof.

Anti-coagulants can include, but are not limited to, D-Phe-Pro-Arg chloromethyl ketone, an RGD peptide-containing compound, heparin,

antithrombin compounds, platelet receptor antagonists, anti-thrombin antibodies, anti-platelet receptor antibodies, aspirin, prostaglandin inhibitors, platelet inhibitors, tick antiplatelet peptides and combinations thereof.

Antibiotic agents can include, but are not limited to, penicillins,
5 cephalosporins, vancomycins, aminoglycosides, quinolones, polymyxins, erythromycins, tetracyclines, chloramphenicols, clindamycins, lincomycins, sulfonamides, their homologs, analogs, derivatives, pharmaceutical salts and combinations thereof.

Anti-proliferative agents for use in the present invention can include, but
10 are not limited to, the following: paclitaxel, sirolimus, everolimus, or monoclonal antibodies capable of blocking smooth muscle cell proliferation, related compounds, derivatives, and combinations thereof.

Vascular cell growth inhibitors can include, but are not limited to, growth factor inhibitors, growth factor receptor antagonists, transcriptional repressors,
15 translational repressors, replication inhibitors, inhibitory antibodies, antibodies directed against growth factors, bifunctional molecules consisting of a growth factor and a cytotoxin, bifunctional molecules consisting of an antibody and a cytotoxin.

Vascular cell growth promoters include, but are not limited to,
20 transcriptional activators and transcriptional promoters. Anti-inflammatory agents can include, but are not limited to, dexamethasone, prednisolone, corticosterone, budesonide, estrogen, sulfasalazine, mesalamine, and combinations thereof.

Figures 3A and 3B illustrate an additional embodiment of a cardiac valve
25 300. Figures 3A and 3B provide a perspective illustration of valve 300 having three valve leaflets 333 in an open configuration (Figure 3A) and a closed configuration (Figure 3B).

As discussed herein, cardiac valve 300 includes the support frame 302 having the first end member 310 and the second end member 312 opposing the
30 first end member 310 in the substantially fixed distance relationship 314. In the present example, the cover 304 of the cardiac valve 300 forms a tri-leaflet valve having surfaces defining the reversibly sealable opening 334 for unidirectional

flow of a liquid through the valve 300. As illustrated, Figures 3A and 3B provide a tri-leaflet cardiac valve in which cover 304 extends across the area between the first convex curve 336, the second convex curve 338, and a third convex curve 364, and down to the concave curves 118 of the second end member 112 to form the first valve leaflet 340, the second valve leaflet 342, and a third valve leaflet 366

In one embodiment, the convex curves 336, 338, and 364 can lay on a common plane 368, as illustrated in Figures 3A and 3B. However, the convex curves 336, 338, and 364 can lay need not all lay on the common plane 368. It is possible that one or more of the convex curves 336, 338, and 364 can lie above and/or below the common plane 368. In addition, the convex curves 336, 338, and 364 can be positioned at equal distances around the second end member 312. As a result, the valve leaflets 336, 338, and 364 each display substantially the same shape, size and configuration as each other. In an alternative embodiment, the convex curves 336, 338, and 364 can be positioned at one or more unequal distances around the second end member 312. In this embodiment, the valve leaflets 336, 338, and 364 can each have different shapes, sizes and configurations relative to each other.

The cover 304 in conjunction with the support frame 302 defines the lumen 326 of the cardiac valve 300 for passing fluid (e.g., blood) there-through. The cover 304 can further include surfaces defining the reversibly sealable opening 334 for unidirectional flow of a liquid through the lumen 326. For example, a portion of the first valve leaflet 340, the second valve leaflet 342, and the third valve leaflet 366 can join to form the reversibly sealable opening 334 for unidirectional flow of a liquid through the cardiac valve 300. Figures 3A and 3B illustrate embodiments in which the valve leaflets 340, 342, and 366 can deflect between a closed configuration (Figure 3B) in which fluid flow through the lumen 326 can be restricted and an open configuration (Figure 3A) in which fluid flow through the lumen 326 can be permitted.

The first valve leaflet 340, the second valve leaflet 342, and the third valve leaflet 366 can move relative the support frame 302 between the open configuration and the closed configuration. As discussed, the cover 304 provides sufficient excess material spanning support frame 302 to allow the

valve leaflets 340, 342, and 366 to join sealing surfaces 348 at a reversibly sealable opening 334. The reversibly sealable opening 334 formed by the first, second, and third valve leaflets 340, 342, and 366 opens and closes in response to the fluid pressure differential across the valve leaflets.

- 5 The valve leaflets 340, 342, and 366 each include concave surfaces 370 projecting from the support frame 302 towards an arcuate edge 372 projecting into the lumen 326. As discussed, the valve leaflets 340, 342, and 366 can have approximately the same size and shape. The arcuate edge 372 of the valve leaflets 340, 342, and 366 can each further include a nodular interruption 374 at
10 approximately the center 376 of the arcuate edge 372 to allow the edges of the leaflets 340, 342, and 366 to properly meet as the valve closes.

- During retrograde flow (i.e., negative fluid pressure), the valve leaflets 340, 342, and 366 can fall into the lumen to close the reversibly sealable opening 334 and support the column of fluid (e.g., blood). During antegrade fluid flow
15 (i.e., positive fluid pressure) the valve leaflets 340, 342, and 366 can expand or move toward the support frame 302 to create an opening through which fluid is permitted to move. In one embodiment, the valve leaflets 340, 342, and 366 can each expand or move to form a semi-tubular structure when fluid opens the reversibly sealable opening 334. In an additional embodiment, the valve leaflets
20 340, 342, and 366 can include one or more support structures (e.g., support ribs), as discussed herein.

- Cover 304 can extend over at least the outer surface 306 of the support frame 302 to form the valve leaflets of the tri-leaflet cardiac valve.
 Alternatively, cover 304 can also be located over at least the inner surface 308 of
25 the support frame 302 to form the valve leaflets of the tri-leaflet cardiac valve. The cover 304 can be joined to the support frame 302 and itself as discussed herein. In addition, the valve 300 can further include a layer of material 358 positioned between the cover 304 extending over the inner surface 308 and the outer surface 306 of the support frame 302. The cover 304, including the valve
30 leaflets 340, 342, and 366, may also be treated and/or coated with any number of surface or material treatments, as discussed herein.

Figures 4A and 4B illustrate a further embodiment of a cardiac valve 400. Figures 4A and 4B provide a perspective illustration of valve 400 in an open configuration (Figure 4A) and a closed configuration (Figure 4B). As discussed herein, the valve 400 the support frame 402 and the cover 404 that
5 forms valve leaflets having surfaces defining a reversibly sealable opening 434 for unidirectional flow of a liquid through the valve 400.

In addition, the present embodiment further includes an elongate tubular member 482 having a first end 484 and a second end 486. As illustrated, the elongate tubular member 482 can be positioned relative the support frame 402 to
10 allow the first end 484 of the member 482 to be on a first side of the valve leaflets and the second end 486 on a second side of the valve leaflets. In one embodiment, the tubular member 482 can pass through an opening in a valve leaflet, where the tubular member 482 and the valve leaflet form a fluid tight seal. Alternatively, the tubular member 482 passes through a region of the
15 reversibly sealable opening 434, where the leaflets seal around the tubular member 482 when they are in their closed position. As illustrated in Fig. 4A and 4B, the tubular member 482 can be positioned within the opening defined by the support frame 402. In an alternative embodiment, the tubular member 482 can be positioned outside of the support frame 402.

20 The tubular member 482 can allow fluid communication across the valve 400 when the valve leaflet 433 are in their closed position. In one embodiment, the tubular member 482 can allow for blood at an arterial pressure to be supplied from a region distal to the valve 400 to vessels located proximal the valve 400. In one embodiment, the tubular member 482 can allow the valve 400 to be
25 positioned at a more convenient and/or less-diseased location in the vasculature (e.g., the aorta) while still allowing blood at arterial pressure to be supplied to the appropriate coronary arteries (e.g., via the coronary ostium).

The tubular member 482 can include any number of physical configurations. For example, as shown in Fig. 4A, the tubular member 482 can
30 include a predetermined length and a predetermined bend 483 to allow the second end 486 of the tubular member 482 to be implanted in a desired location. Examples of such locations include, but are not limited to, a coronary ostium. The predetermined length of the tubular member 482 can be in a range from 10

mm to 50 mm, where the length of the tubular member 482 will be determined based on where the valve 400 is being implanted along with the patient's individual physiological parameters and measurements.

As will be appreciated, the valve 400 can include more than one tubular member 482. For example, the valve 400 can include two or more tubular members 482, each tubular member supplying a coronary artery of the patient's vasculature. In addition, each of the tubular members 482 can have similar or distinct physical characteristics (e.g., length, inner/outer diameter, predetermined shape). In one embodiment, each of the tubular members 482 can further include one or more radiopaque marks to allow each tubular member 482 to be uniquely identified.

The tubular member 482 can further include a predetermined shape. In one embodiment, the predetermined shape can be determined by the anatomical location in which the valve 400 is being placed along with the anatomical location in which the second end 486 of the tubular member 482 is to be placed. As illustrated in Figures 4A and 4B, the tubular member 482 can include combinations of linear and bend portions imparted into the tubular member 484 (e.g., the predetermined bend 483 illustrated in Fig. 4B.).

The tubular member 482 can be constructed of a material having sufficient flexibility so as to permit the second end 486 of the tubular member 482 to remain positioned in its proper anatomical location within the patient, while also being flexible enough to allow the first end 484 to move radially with the valve leaflet. The tubular member 482 can be constructed of a biocompatible material that can be either synthetic or biologic. Examples of these materials include those discussed herein for the cover 404. In addition, the material used in the construction of the tubular member 484 can be the same or a different material used for the construction of the cover 404. The tubular member 482 can also include a stent support structure to help maintain a predetermined shape of the tubular member 482.

The tubular member 482 further includes an inner diameter 488 and outer diameter 490. The inner diameter 488 can be in a range of 2.0 mm to 5.5 mm. Alternatively, the inner diameter 488 can be in a range of 3.0 mm to 4.5 mm. In one embodiment, the dimension of the inner diameter 488 will typically be a

function of the volume of fluid flow that is desired to move through the tubular member 484. The dimension for the outer diameter 490 will be dependent upon the wall thickness of the tubular member 482 required to provide proper flexibility and rigidity to maintain its position once placed in the patient.

5 The embodiments of the valve of the present invention can be formed in any number of ways. For example, a support frame and a cover are both provided for forming the cardiac valve. In the present example, the cover can have a cylindrical shape of essentially uniform inner diameter, where the inner diameter of the cover is approximately the same size as an outer diameter of the
10 support frame.

 The cover can be positioned over the outer surface of the support frame. For example, the cover can be stretched slightly to allow the support frame to be placed within the cover. Alternatively, the outer diameter of the tubular frame could be enlarged so as to place the cover around the outer surface of the support
15 frame. Other ways of placing the cover around the outer surface of the support frame are also possible, including placing the cover around both the inside and the outside of the frame.

 In one embodiment, the cover can be positioned over and attached to the support frame so that the cover extends between the convex curves of the second
20 end member to form the valve leaflets. For example, the support frame includes the first convex curve and the second convex curve along the second end member. Providing cover over the support frame then forms the first valve leaflet and the second valve leaflet of the cardiac valve.

 As discussed herein, the cover can also be trimmed along the first end
25 member so as to define the open area between the sequence of convex curves and concave curves along the first end member. Alternatively, the cover can include a first end having a series of convex and concave curves that correspond to those of the first end member so as to provide the open area.

 In an additional embodiment, the cardiac valve can be formed by
30 providing support frame and cover, where the second end member of support frame includes the first convex curve, the second convex curve, and the third convex curve. Cover can include cylindrical shape that has a second end having a predetermined shape that allows for the formation of the valve leaflets of the

tri-leaflet cardiac valve. The second end can also include arcuate edges each having the optional nodular interruption. The cover further includes concave surfaces, as described herein, which can be imparted into the cover through any number of manufacturing processes, including, but not limited to, thermo-
5 molding, heat setting, and chemical cross-linking. As discussed herein, this example of the cover permits the valve leaflets to be created once the cover is properly positioned on the support frame.

As discussed herein, the cover can also be positioned over both the outer surface and the inner surface of the support frame. For example, two covers can
10 be positioned on the support frame to provide an embodiment of the cardiac valve, or a longer cover can be used over the support frame. In addition, additional material can be positioned between the two covers at least in the area between the convex and concave curves of the second end member.

In addition, one or more flexible support ribs having a predetermined
15 shape could also be incorporated into the cover in forming the concave surfaces. As discussed herein, the cover configuration having the arcuate edges, nodular interruptions, and the concave surfaces permits the valve leaflets to be created once the cover is properly positioned over the support frame. The cover can then be affixed to the support frame and itself as discussed herein.

20 The cover can also be trimmed along the first end member so as to define the open area between the sequence of convex curves and concave curves along the first end member. Alternatively, the first end of cover can include a series of convex and concave curves that correspond to those of the first end member so as to provide the open area.

25 In an additional embodiment, surfaces defining the opening through or around the cover can also be provided on the cardiac valve. The tubular member can then be coupled in fluid tight communication to the opening to provide fluid communication with the opening around or through the cover. In one embodiment, the first end of the tubular member can be coupled to the support
30 frame with the opening and the lumen of the tubular member aligned so that fluid can move through the opening and the tubular member once the valve has been implanted in a patient. Alternatively, the tubular member can be positioned

in the patient, independent of the valve and then subsequently coupled to the valve once the valve has been implanted in the patient.

As discussed herein, the tubular member allows for the valve to be positioned in any number of locations within the vasculature while still allowing fluid communication with adjacent physiological structures. For example, valve could be implanted in the aorta of a patient downstream of the coronary ostia. In order to provide sufficient blood supply to the coronary ostia, the tubular member can be positioned with the second end of the tubular member in the coronary ostia so as to supply arterial blood at arterial pressures to the coronary arteries.

Figure 5 illustrates one embodiment of a system 509. System 509 includes valve 500, as described herein, reversibly joined to a delivery catheter 511. The delivery catheter 511 includes an elongate body 513 having a proximal end 515 and a distal end 517, where valve 500 can be located between the proximal end 515 and distal end 517. The delivery catheter 511 can further include a lumen 519 longitudinally extending to the distal end 517. In one embodiment, lumen 519 extends between proximal end 515 and distal end 517 of catheter 511. The catheter 511 can further include a guidewire lumen 521 that extends within the elongate body 513, where the guidewire lumen 521 can receive a guidewire for positioning the catheter 511 and the valve 500 within a body lumen (e.g., the aorta of a patient).

The system 509 can further include a deployment shaft 523 positioned within lumen 519, and a sheath 525 positioned adjacent the distal end 517. In one embodiment, the valve 500 can be positioned at least partially within the sheath 525 and adjacent the deployment shaft 523. The deployment shaft 523 can be moved within the lumen 519 to deploy valve 500. For example, deployment shaft 523 can be used to push valve 500 from sheath 525 in deploying valve 500.

Figure 6 illustrates an additional embodiment of the system 609. The catheter 611 includes elongate body 613, lumen 619, a retraction system 627 and a retractable sheath 629. The retractable sheath 629 can be positioned over at least a portion of the elongate body 613, where the retractable sheath 629 can move longitudinally along the elongate body 613. The valve 600 can be

positioned at least partially within the retractable sheath 629, where the retractable sheath 629 moves along the elongate body 613 to deploy the valve 600. In one embodiment, retraction system 627 includes one or more wires 699 coupled to the retractable sheath 627, where the wires 699 are positioned at least partially within and extend through lumen 619 in the elongate body 613. Wires 699 of the retraction system 627 can then be used to retract the retractable sheath 629 in deploying valve 600.

Figure 7 illustrates an additional embodiment of the system 709. The catheter 711 includes elongate body 713, an inflatable balloon 731 positioned adjacent the distal end 717, and a lumen 735 longitudinally extending in the elongate body 713 of the catheter 711 from the inflatable balloon 731 to the distal end 717. In the present example, the inflatable balloon 731 can be at least partially positioned within the lumen 726 of the valve 700. The inflatable balloon 731 can be inflated through the lumen 735 to deploy the valve 700.

The embodiments of the present invention further include methods for forming the valve of the present invention, as discussed herein. For example, the valve can be formed from the support frame and the cover over at least the outer surface of the support frame, where the cover includes surfaces defining the reversibly sealable opening for unidirectional flow of a liquid through the lumen. In an additional example, the valve can be reversibly joined to the catheter, which can include a process of altering the shape of the valve from a first shape, for example an expanded state, to the compressed state, as described herein.

For example, the valve can be reversibly joined with the catheter by positioning valve in the compressed state at least partially within the sheath of the catheter. In one embodiment, positioning the valve at least partially within the sheath of the catheter includes positioning the valve in the compressed state adjacent the deployment shaft of the catheter. In another embodiment, the sheath of the catheter functions as a retractable sheath, where the valve in the compressed state can be reversibly joined with the catheter by positioning the valve at least partially within the reversible sheath of the catheter. In a further embodiment, the catheter can include an inflatable balloon, where the balloon can be positioned at least partially within the lumen of the valve, for example, in its compressed state.

The embodiments of the valve described herein may be used to replace, supplement, or augment valve structures within one or more lumens of the body. For example, embodiments of the present invention may be used to replace an incompetent cardiac valve of the heart, such as the aortic, pulmonary and/or mitral valves of the heart.

In one embodiment, the method of replacing, supplementing, and/or augmenting a valve structure can include positioning at least part of the catheter including the valve at a predetermined location within an artery of a patient, such as in the aorta adjacent the root of the aortic valve. In positioning the valve of the present invention within the aorta, particular physiological structures need to be taken into consideration. For example, the valve of the present invention works in conjunction with the coronary artery ostia much in the same way as the native aortic valve. This is accomplished due to the configuration of both the support frame and the cover of the valve as described herein.

For example, the configuration of the valve of the present invention permits the valve to be implanted such that the support frame can be positioned between the native aortic valve and the coronary artery ostia. As discussed herein, the open area defined by the support frame allows the valve to be seated adjacent the native aortic valve. In addition, the valve leaflets of the present invention can be in the same relative position as the native valve leaflets. This allows the valve leaflets of the present invention to interact with the coronary ostia positioned in the aortic sinuses (sinuses of Valsalva) adjacent the aortic valve in the similar manner as the native valve leaflets. So, the valve of the present invention can properly accommodate both the aortic valve and the coronary ostia.

In one embodiment, positioning the catheter including the valve within the body lumen includes introducing the catheter into the cardiovascular system of the patient using minimally invasive percutaneous, transluminal catheter based delivery system, as is known in the art. For example, a guidewire can be positioned within the cardiovascular system of a patient that includes the predetermined location. The catheter, including valve, as described herein, can be positioned over the guidewire and the catheter advanced so as to position the valve at or adjacent the predetermined location. In one embodiment, radiopaque

markers on the catheter and/or the valve, as described herein, can be used to help locate and position the valve.

The valve can be deployed from the catheter at the predetermined location in any number of ways, as described herein. In one embodiment, valve
5 of the present invention can be deployed and placed in any number of cardiovascular locations. For example, valve can be deployed and placed within a major artery of a patient. In one embodiment, major arteries include, but are not limited to, the aorta. In addition, valves of the present invention can be deployed and placed within other major arteries of the heart and/or within the
10 heart itself, such as in the pulmonary artery for replacement and/or augmentation of the pulmonary valve and between the left atrium and the left ventricle for replacement and/or augmentation of the mitral valve. Other locations are also possible.

As discussed herein, the valve can be deployed from the catheter in any
15 number of ways. For example, the catheter can include the retractable sheath in which valve can be at least partially housed, as discussed herein. Valve can be deployed by retracting the retractable sheath of the catheter, where the valve self-expands to be positioned at the predetermined location. In an additional example, the catheter can include a deployment shaft and sheath in which valve
20 can be at least partially housed adjacent the deployment shaft, as discussed herein. Valve can be deployed by moving the deployment shaft through the catheter to deploy valve from the sheath, where the valve self-expands to be positioned at the predetermined location. In an additional embodiment, the valve can be deployed through the use of an inflatable balloon. In a further
25 embodiment, the valve can partially self-expand upon retracting a sheath in which the valve is located, and then deployed through the use of an inflatable balloon.

Once implanted, the valve can provide sufficient contact and expansion force against the body lumen wall to prevent retrograde flow between the valve
30 and the body lumen wall, and to securely located the valve and prevent migration of the valve. For example, the valve can be selected to have a larger expansion diameter than the diameter of the inner wall of the body lumen. This can then allow valve to exert a force on the body lumen wall and accommodate

changes in the body lumen diameter, while maintaining the proper placement of valve. As described herein, the valve can engage the lumen so as to reduce the volume of retrograde flow through and around valve. It is, however, understood that some leaking or fluid flow may occur between the valve and the body lumen
5 and/or through valve leaflets.

While the present invention has been shown and described in detail above, it will be clear to the person skilled in the art that changes and modifications may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. As such, that which is set forth in the foregoing description and
10 accompanying drawings is offered by way of illustration only and not as a limitation. The actual scope of the invention is intended to be defined by the following claims, along with the full range of equivalents to which such claims are entitled.

In addition, one of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate upon reading
15 and understanding this disclosure that other variations for the invention described herein can be included within the scope of the present invention. For example, the support frame 102 and/or the cover 104 can be coated with a non-thrombogenic biocompatible material, as are known or will be known. Other biologically active agents or cells may also be utilized.

20 In the foregoing Detailed Description, various features are grouped together in several embodiments for the purpose of streamlining the disclosure. This method of disclosure is not to be interpreted as reflecting an intention that the embodiments of the invention require more features than are expressly recited in each claim. Rather, as the following claims reflect, inventive subject
25 matter lies in less than all features of a single disclosed embodiment. Thus, the following claims are hereby incorporated into the Detailed Description, with each claim standing on its own as a separate embodiment.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A cardiac valve, comprising:
a support frame having a first end member and a second end member opposing the first end member in a substantially fixed distance relationship, the first end member and the second end member defining a sequence of convex curves and concave curves; and
a cover extending between convex curves of the second end member to form a first valve leaflet and a second valve leaflet, wherein a portion of the first valve leaflet and the second valve leaflet join to form a reversibly sealable opening for unidirectional flow of a liquid through the cardiac valve.
2. The cardiac valve of claim 1, wherein the second end member includes a first convex curve and a second convex curve; and
the cover extending between the first convex curve and the second convex curve to form the first valve leaflet and the second valve leaflet of a bi-leaflet cardiac valve.
3. The cardiac valve of claim 2, wherein the cover extends over an outer surface of the support frame to form the bi-leaflet cardiac valve.
4. The cardiac valve of claim 3, wherein the cover extends over both an inner surface and the outer surface of the support frame to form the bi-leaflet cardiac valve.
5. The cardiac valve of claim 4, further including a layer of material positioned between the cover extending over the inner surface and the outer surface of the support frame.
6. The cardiac valve of claim 1, wherein the cover extending between convex curves of the second end member forms a third valve leaflet of a tri-leaflet cardiac valve; and

wherein a portion of the first valve leaflet, the second valve leaflet and the third valve leaflet join to form the reversibly sealable opening for unidirectional flow of the liquid through the cardiac valve.

7. The cardiac valve of claim 6, wherein the cover extends over an outer surface of the support frame to form the tri-leaflet cardiac valve.

8. The cardiac valve of claim 7, wherein the cover extends over both an inner surface and the outer surface of the support frame to form the tri-leaflet cardiac valve.

9. The cardiac valve of claim 8, further including a layer of material positioned between the cover extending over the inner surface and the outer surface of the support frame.

10. The cardiac valve of claim 6, wherein the second end member includes a first convex curve, a second convex curve, and a third convex curve;
the cover extending around the outer surface of the first convex curve, the second convex curve, and the third convex curve to form the first valve leaflet, the second valve leaflet, and a third valve leaflet; and
wherein a portion of the first valve leaflet, the second valve leaflet, and the third valve leaflet join to form the reversibly sealable opening.

11. The cardiac valve of claim 10, wherein the cover further extends over the inner surface of the support frame and extends between the convex curves of the second end member to form at least a portion of the first valve leaflet, the second valve leaflet, and the third valve leaflet.

12. The cardiac valve of claim 11, further including a layer of material positioned between the cover extending over the inner surface and the outer surface of the support frame.

13. The cardiac valve of claim 1, wherein the first end member defines an open area between the sequence of convex curves and concave curves.
14. The cardiac valve of claim 1, wherein the cover further including a surface defining an opening and a tubular member having a predetermined length extending from and in fluid tight communication with the opening.
15. A system, comprising:
a cardiac valve, wherein the cardiac valve includes:
a support frame having a first end member and a second end member opposing the first end member in a substantially fixed distance relationship, the first end member and the second end member defining a sequence of convex curves and concave curves; and
a cover extending between convex curves of the second end member to form a first valve leaflet and a second valve leaflet, wherein a portion of the first valve leaflet and the second valve leaflet join to form a reversibly sealable opening for unidirectional flow of a liquid through the cardiac valve; and
a catheter including a proximal end and a distal end, the cardiac valve located between the proximal end and distal end of the catheter.
16. The system of claim 15, wherein the catheter includes an elongate body having a lumen longitudinally extending to the distal end, a deployment shaft positioned within the lumen, and a sheath positioned adjacent the distal end, the cardiac valve positioned at least partially within the sheath and adjacent the deployment shaft, wherein the deployment shaft moves within the lumen to deploy the cardiac valve.
17. The system of claim 15, wherein the catheter includes an elongate body and a retractable sheath over at least a portion of the elongate body, the cardiac valve positioned at least partially within the retractable sheath, wherein the retractable sheath moves along the elongate body to deploy the cardiac valve.

18. The system of claim 15, wherein the catheter includes an inflatable balloon positioned adjacent the distal end and a lumen longitudinally extending in an elongate body of the catheter from the inflatable balloon to the distal end, the inflatable balloon at least partially positioned within the lumen of the cardiac valve, where the inflatable balloon inflates to deploy the cardiac valve.

19. The system of claim 15, wherein the second end member includes a first convex curve and a second convex curve; and

the cover extending between the first convex curve and the second convex curve to form the first valve leaflet and the second valve leaflet of a bi-leaflet cardiac valve.

20. The system of claim 15, wherein the cover extending between convex curves of the second end member forms a third valve leaflet of a tri-leaflet cardiac valve; and

wherein a portion of the first valve leaflet, the second valve leaflet and the third valve leaflet join to form the reversibly sealable opening for unidirectional flow of the liquid through the cardiac valve.

21. The system of claim 15, wherein the first end member defines an open area between the sequence of convex curves and concave curves.

22. The system of claim 15, wherein the cover further including a surface defining an opening and a tubular member having a predetermined length extending from and in fluid tight communication with the opening.

23. A method, comprising:

providing a support frame, where the support frame includes a first end member and a second end member opposing the first end member in a substantially fixed distance relationship, the first end member and the second end member defining a sequence of convex curves and concave curves; and

providing a cover, wherein the cover extends between convex curves of the second end member to form a first valve leaflet and a second valve leaflet of a cardiac valve, a portion of the first valve leaflet and the second valve leaflet joining to form a reversibly sealable opening for unidirectional flow of a liquid through the cardiac valve.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein the second end member includes a first convex curve and a second convex curve; and

providing the cover includes providing the cover between the first convex curve and the second convex curve to form the first valve leaflet and the second valve leaflet of a bi-leaflet cardiac valve.

25. The method of claim 23, wherein the second end member includes a first convex curve, a second convex curve, and a third convex curve; and

providing the cover includes providing the cover between the first convex curve, the second convex curve, and the third convex curve to form the first valve leaflet, the second valve leaflet and a third valve leaflet of a tri-leaflet cardiac valve, a portion of the first valve leaflet, the second valve leaflet and the third valve leaflet join to form the reversibly sealable opening for unidirectional flow of the liquid through the cardiac valve.

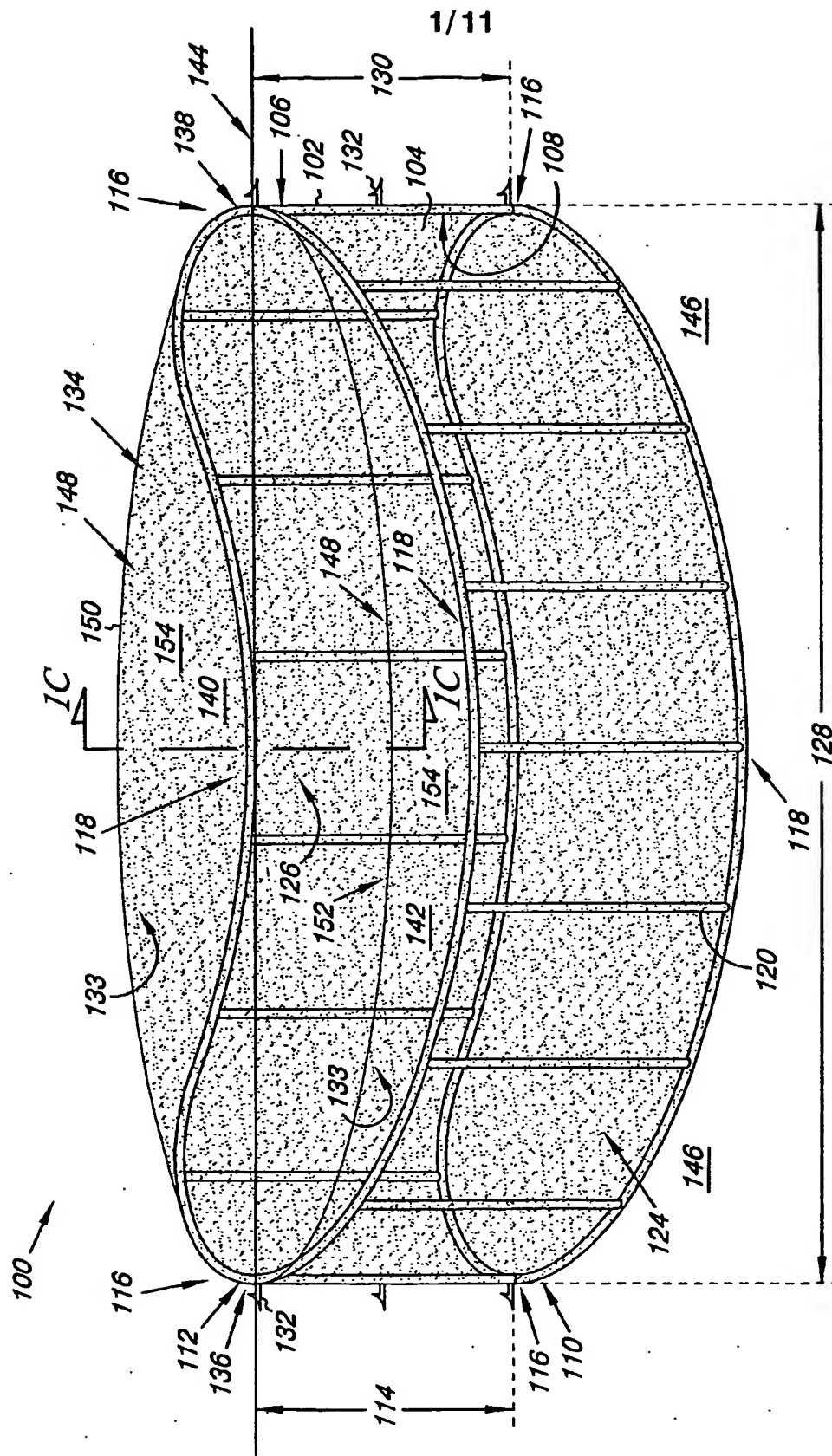
26. The method of claim 23, including defining an open area between the sequence of convex curves and concave curves at the first end member.

27. The method of claim 23, including providing a surface defining an opening; and

coupling a tubular member having a predetermined length to the cover to provide fluid communication with the opening.

28. The method of claim 23, including reversibly joining the cardiac valve to a delivery catheter.

29. The method of claim 28, wherein reversibly joining the cardiac valve and the catheter includes positioning the cardiac valve at least partially within a sheath of the catheter.
30. The method of claim 29, wherein positioning the cardiac valve at least partially within a sheath of the catheter include positioning the cardiac valve adjacent a deployment shaft of the catheter.
31. The method of claim 29, wherein the sheath includes a retractable sheath of the catheter.
32. The method of claim 29, wherein the catheter includes an inflatable balloon, the inflatable balloon at least partially positioned within the lumen of the cardiac valve; and
inflating the balloon to deploy the cardiac valve.



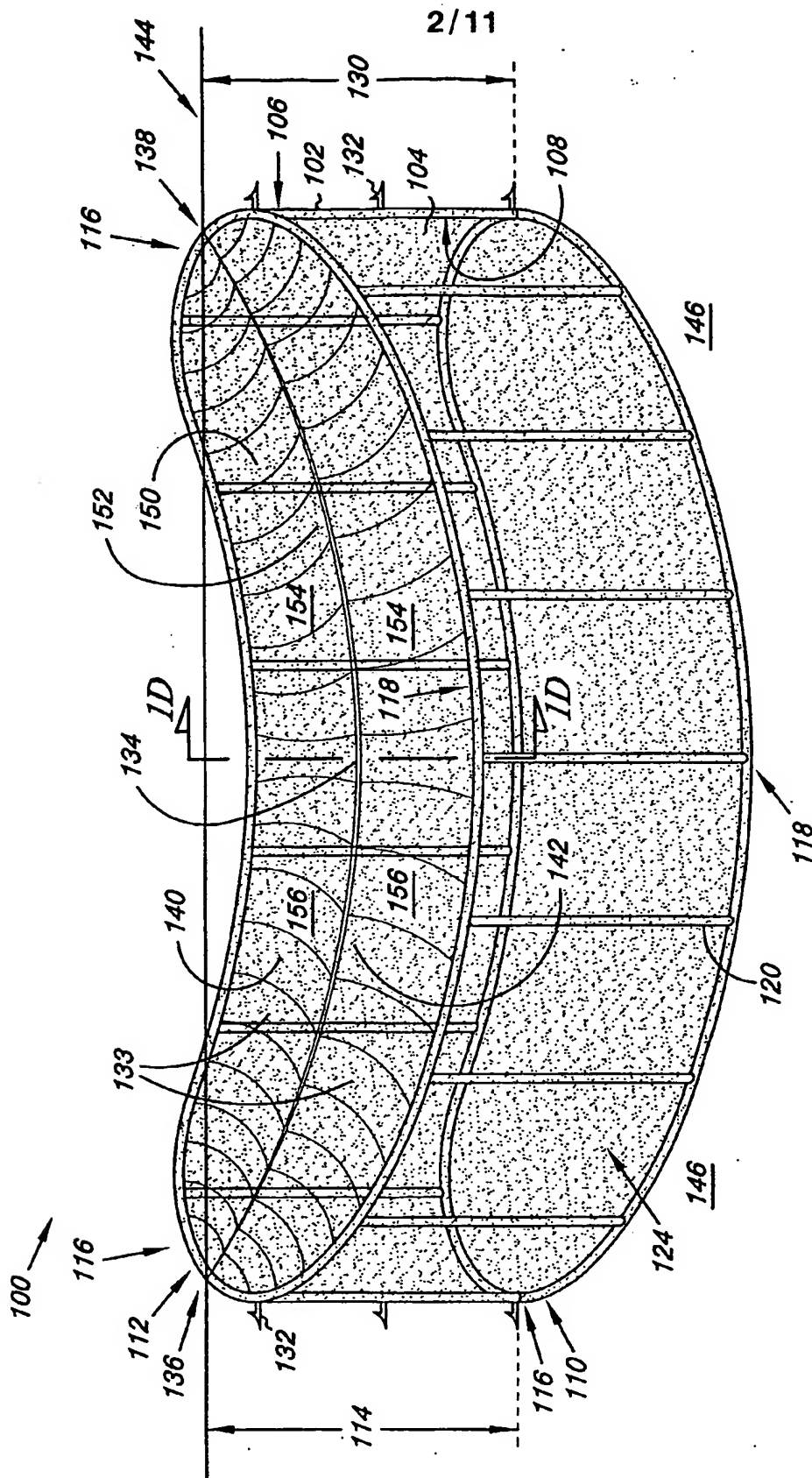


Fig. 1B

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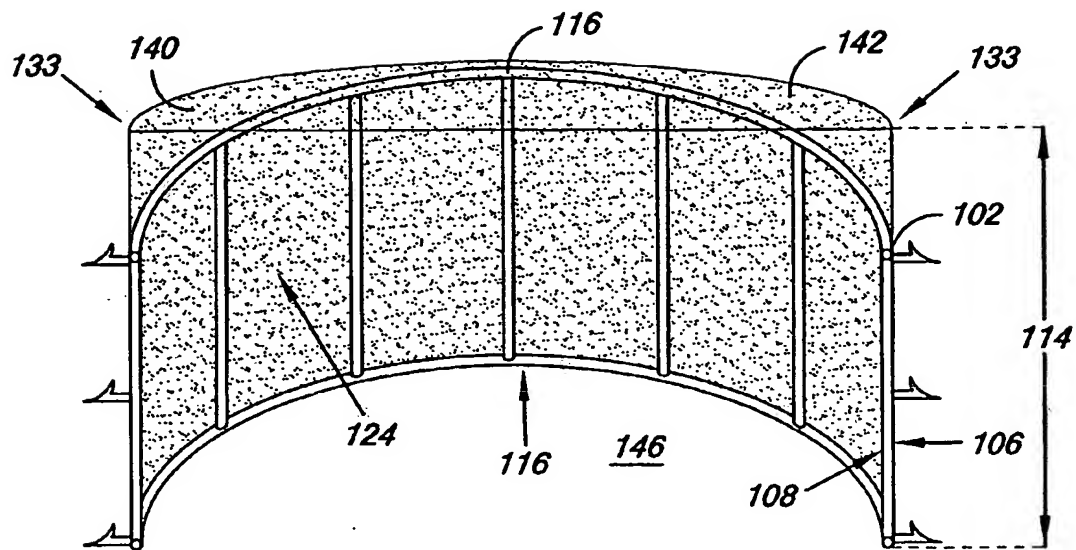


Fig. 1C

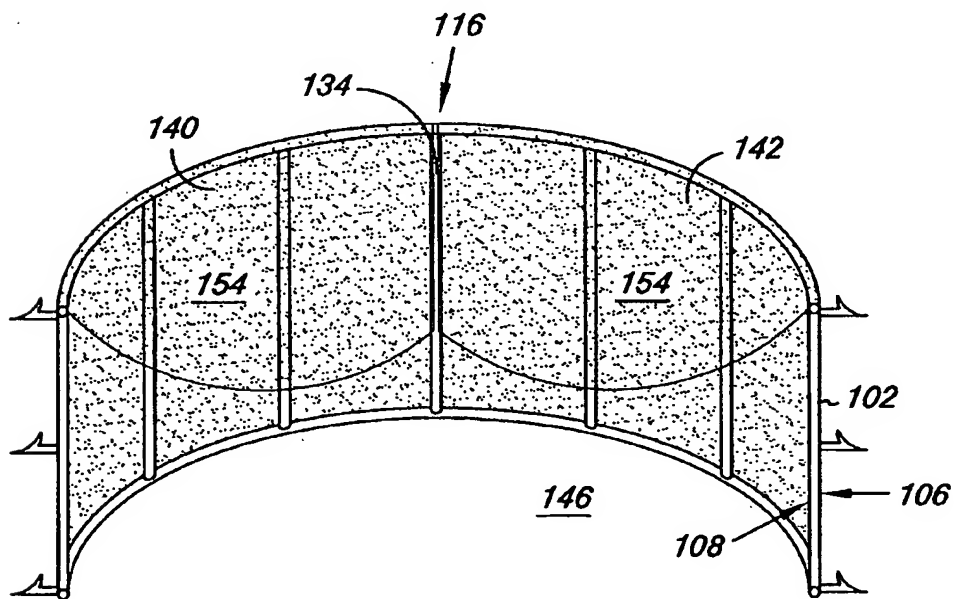


Fig. 1D

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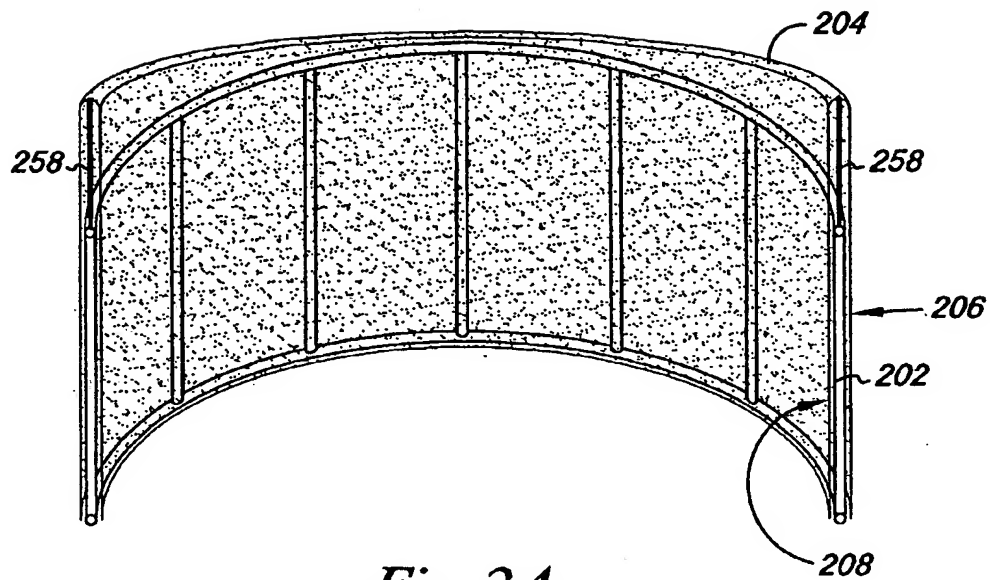


Fig. 2A

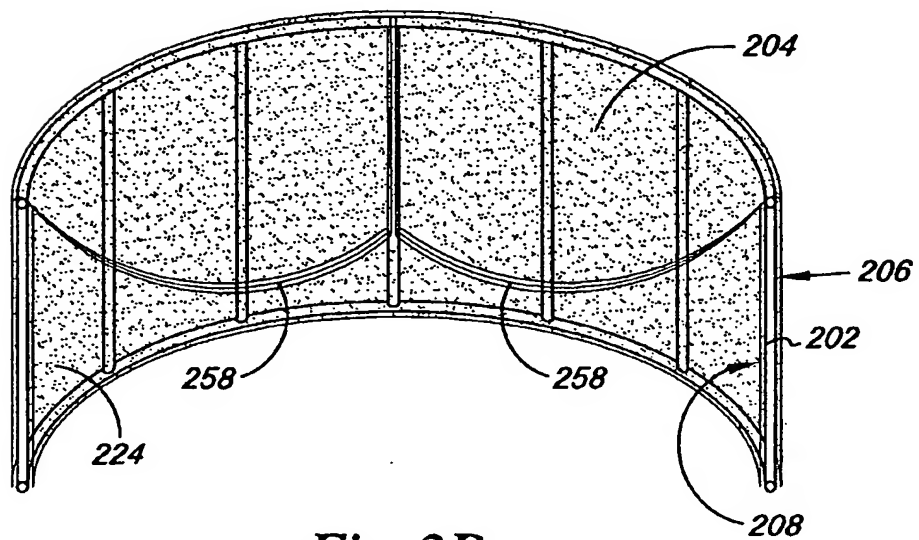


Fig. 2B

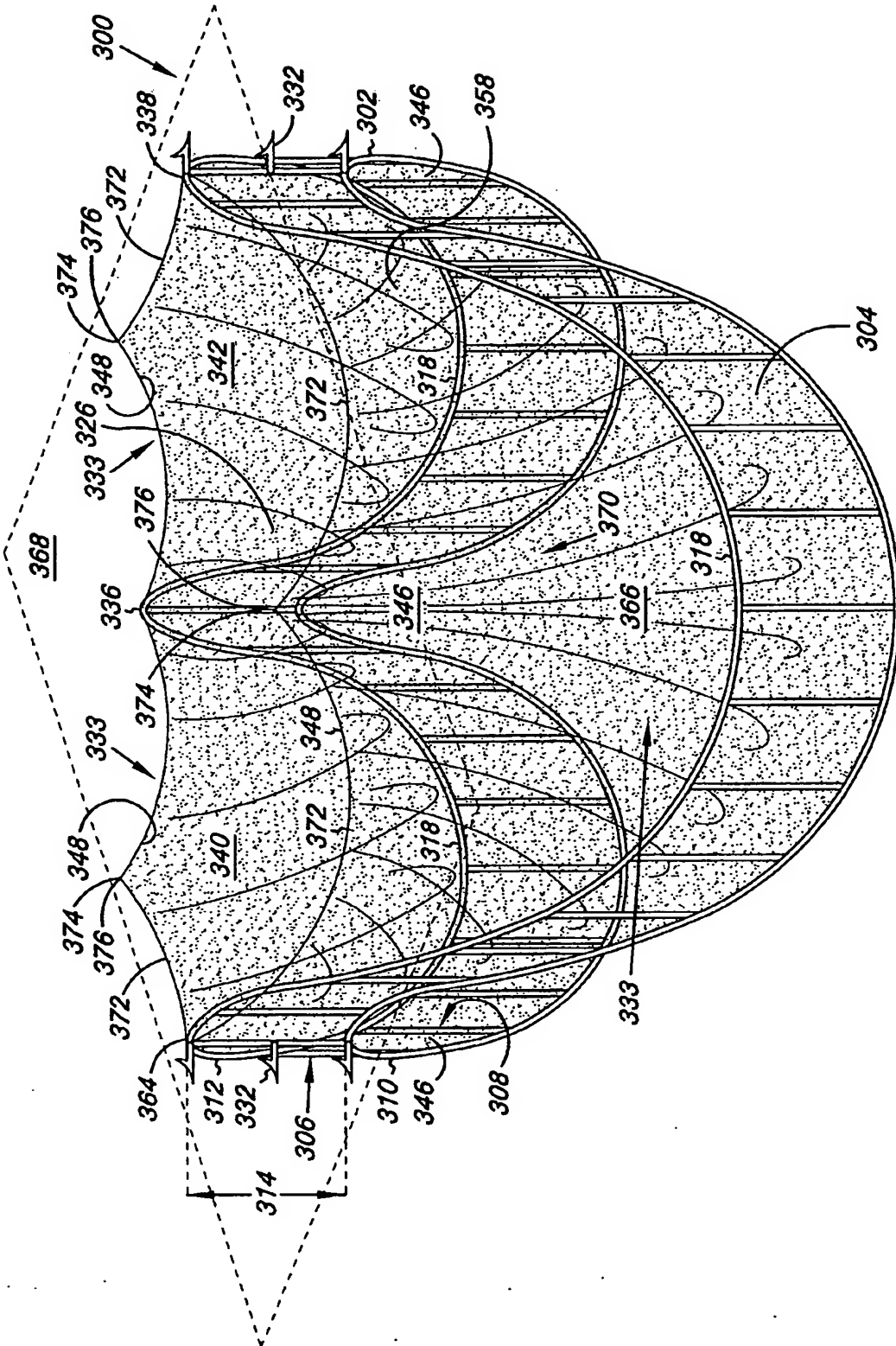


Fig. 3A

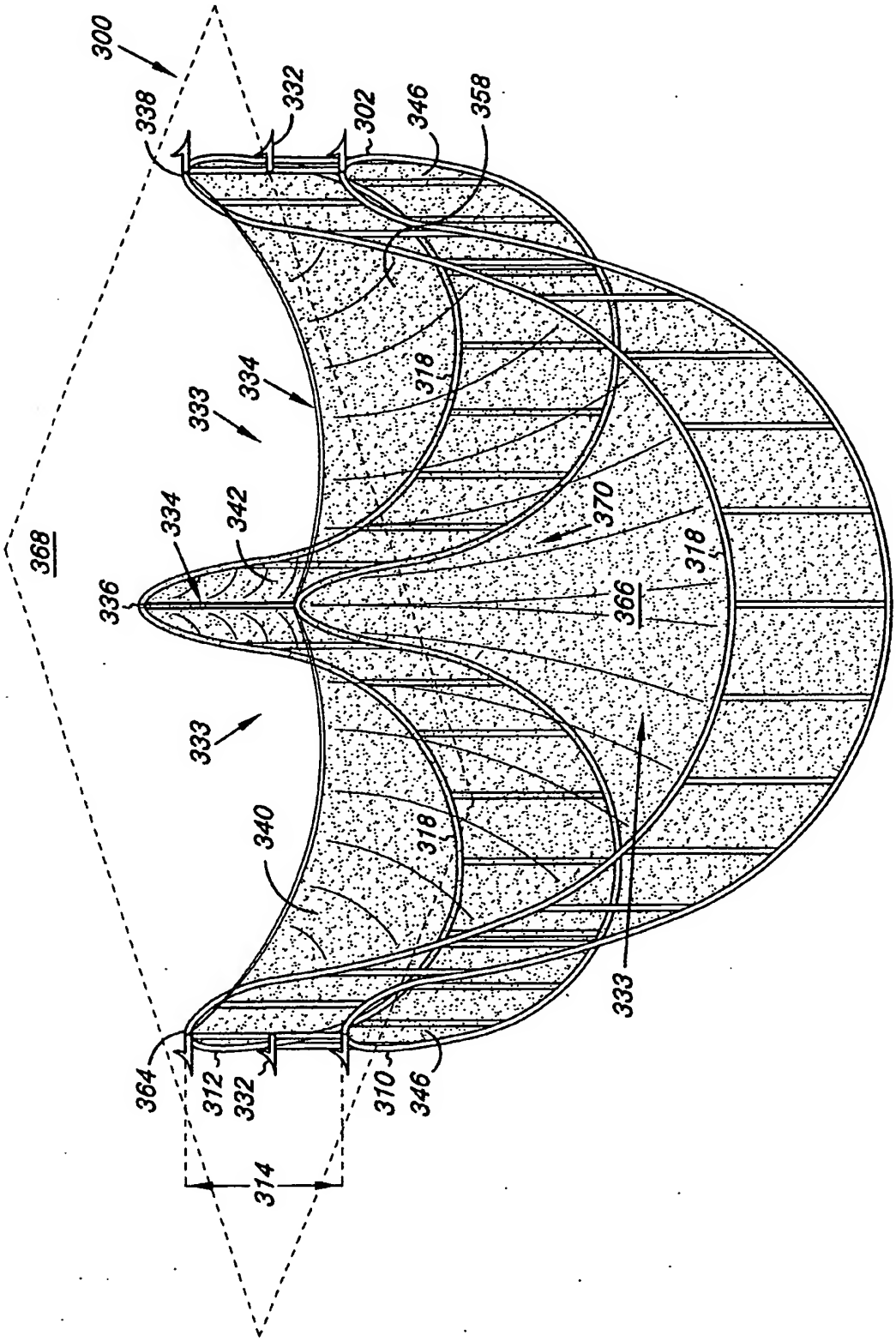


Fig. 3B

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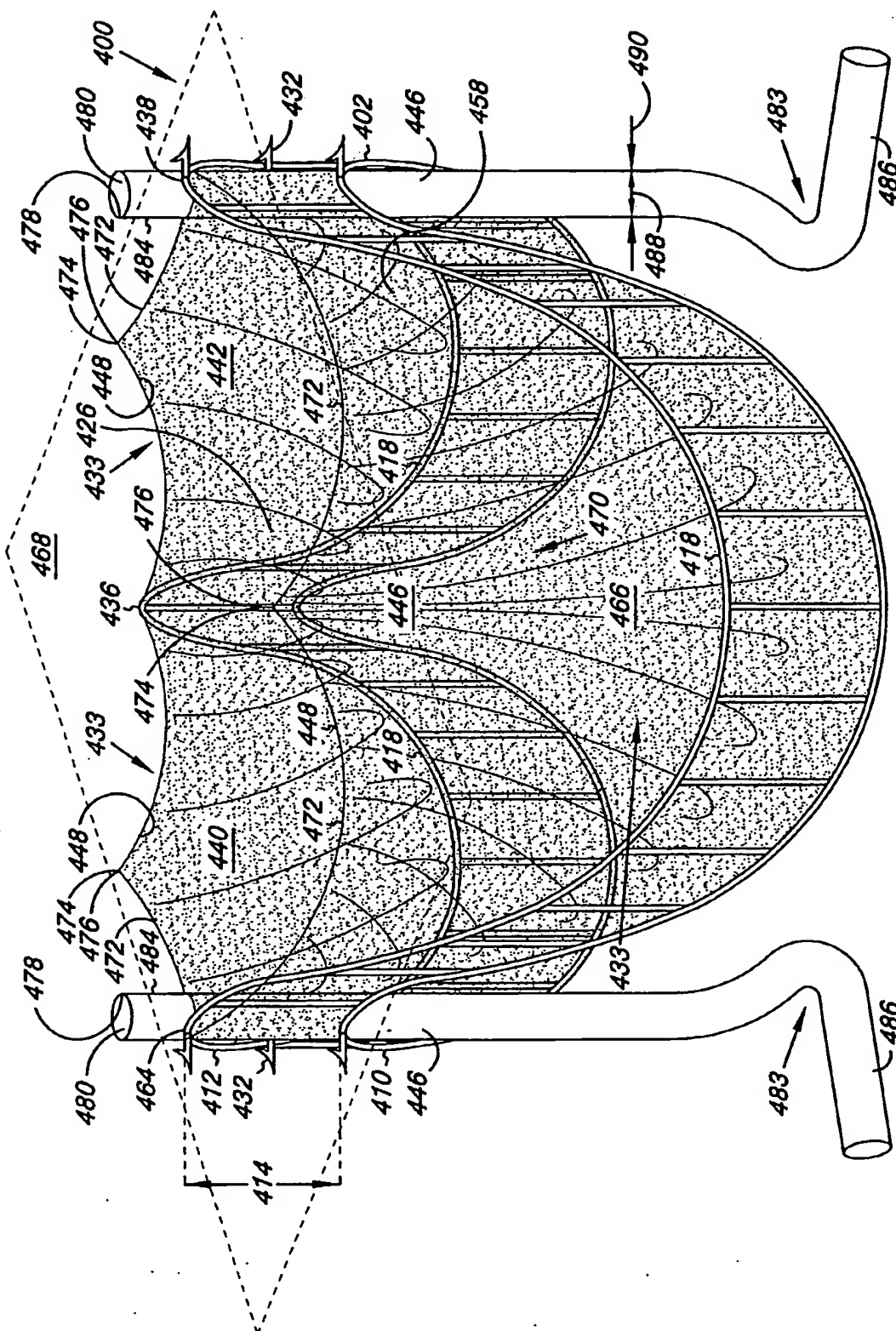


Fig. 4A

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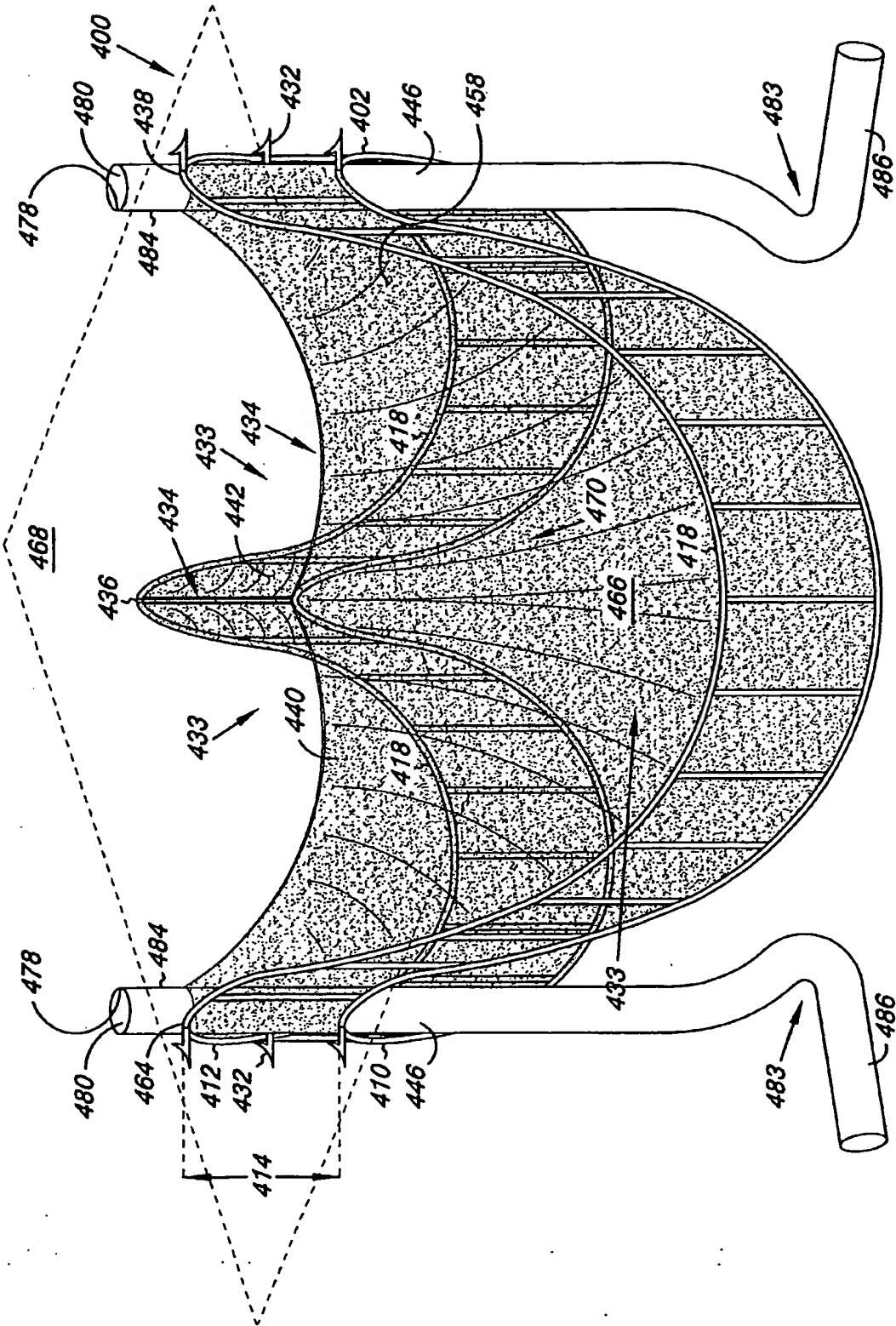
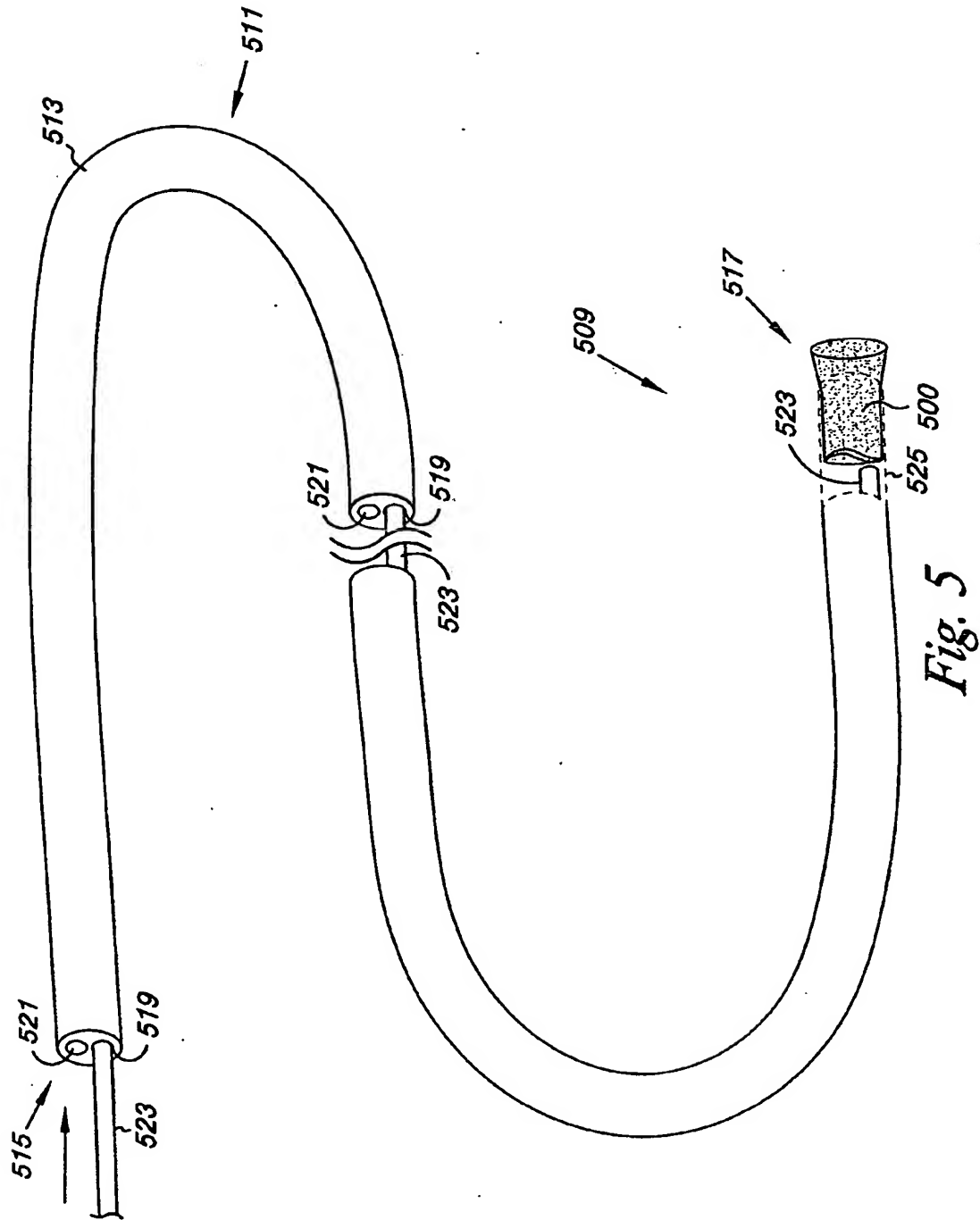


Fig. 4B

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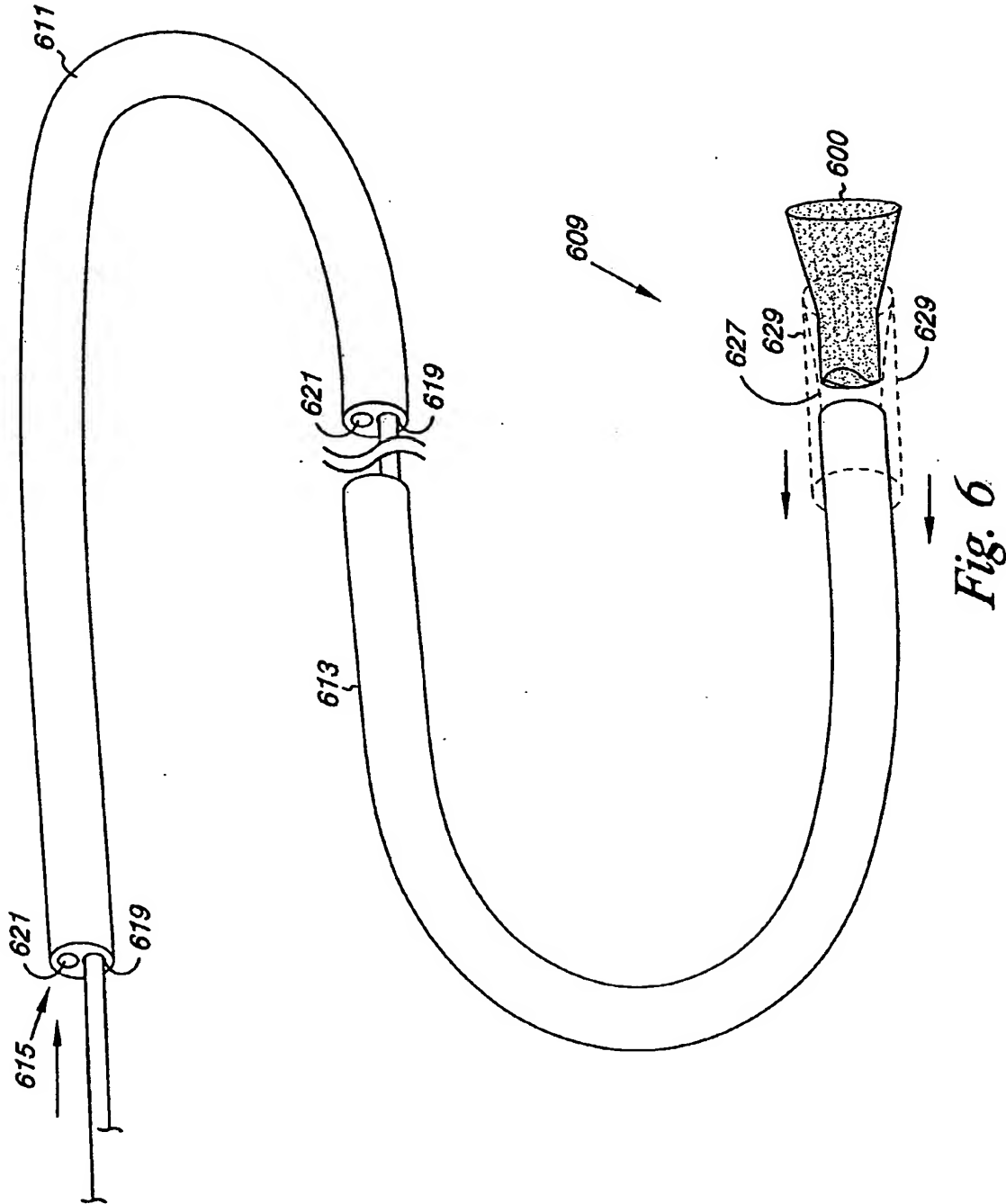


Fig. 6

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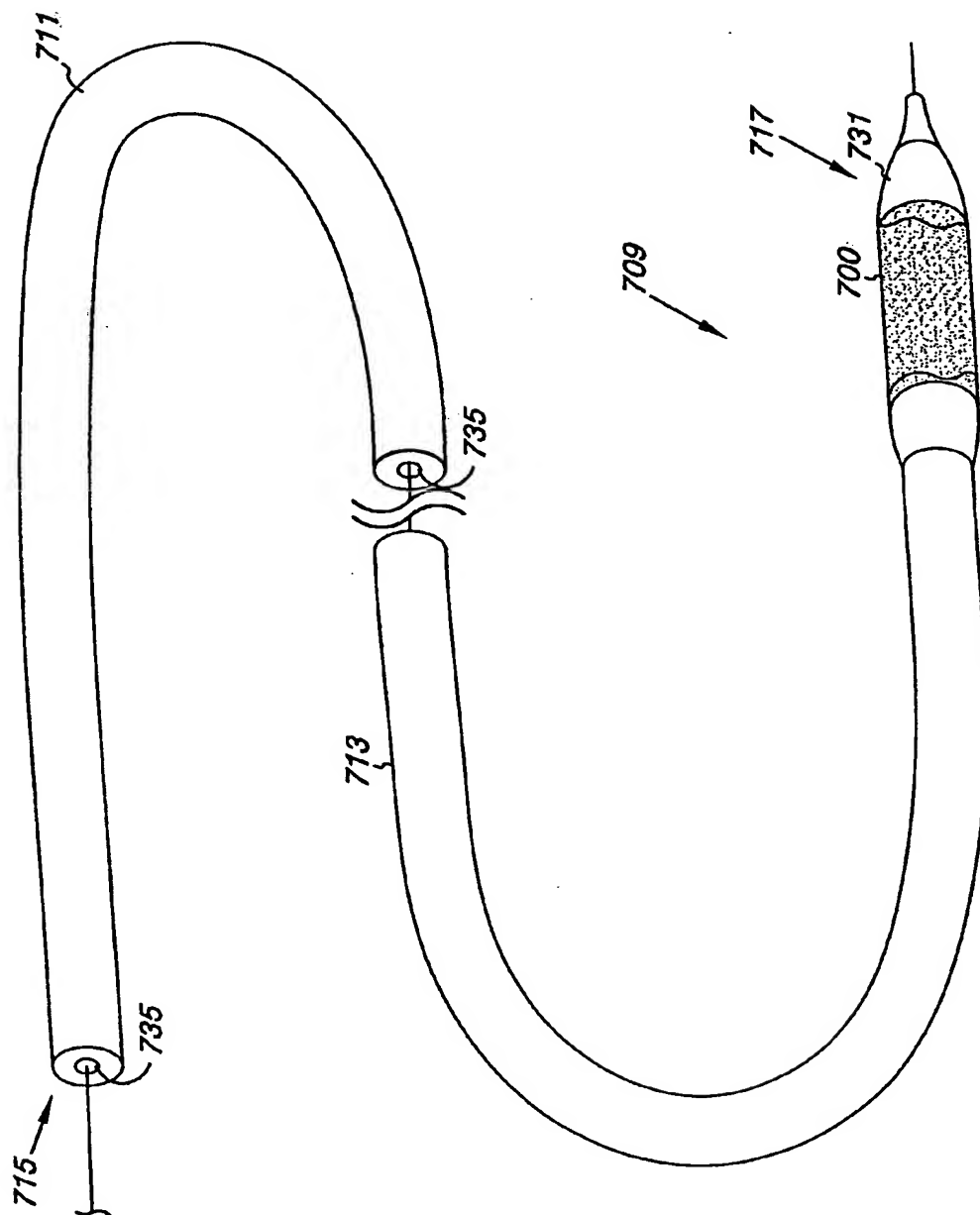


Fig. 7

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PT/US2005/031329

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

A61F2/24

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
A61F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No
X	GB 2 056 023 A (ROSS D N BODNAR E; HOSKIN W J) 11 March 1981 (1981-03-11) page 2, line 128 - page 3, line 26; figures	1,6-11, 23,25
A		13,15, 20,26
X	EP 0 143 246 A (WEINHOLD, CHRISTIAN; PETER KENNEDY PTY. LTD) 5 June 1985 (1985-06-05) page 9, paragraph 3; figures	1,6-8, 10,11, 23,25
A		26
X	DE 90 16 236 U1 (ANSCHUETZ & CO GMBH, 2300 KIEL, DE) 25 April 1991 (1991-04-25) page 1, paragraph 1; figures page 3, paragraph 3	1
A		6
	----- -/-	



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *G* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

17 February 2006

Date of mailing of the international search report

28/02/2006

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/US2005/031329

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 01/66043 A (THORPE, PATRICIA, E; OSSE, FRANCISCO, J) 13 September 2001 (2001-09-13) claim 21; figures -----	2,15-17, 19,24, 28-31
A	US 2003/236568 A1 (HOJEIBANE HIKMAT 'US! ET AL) 25 December 2003 (2003-12-25) paragraph '0067!; figures paragraph '0054! -----	14,15, 18,22, 23,27,28
A	WO 01/56512 A (SNYDERS, ROBERT, V) 9 August 2001 (2001-08-09) page 14, line 30 - page 15, line 26; claim 10; figures -----	15,16, 23,28-30

Box II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: 32 --
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Claims 23 - 31 searched under the assumption that the method takes place prior to insertion and deployment in the living body.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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